

Magistrate's Court. It seems to me that the only thing that is necessary is the re-adjustment of the jurisdiction of the Magistrates' Courts in that part of the country. Anyhow, before I decide the question one way or the other, I will visit your place and consider the question.

46. Establishment of a First Class Magistrate's Court at Parur.

MR. K. R. VENKITESWARA AIYAR (*Member, Municipal Council, Parur*) indicated the desirability of abolishing Bench Magistrates' Courts in the several places, and said that the evil effects which the abolition of the stipendiary Magistrate's Court at Parur had on the peace and prosperity of the people were many. Parur occupied a unique position in relation to other taluks of the State. It was far away from the Capital and practically isolated from the rest of the State by the intervention of the Cochin territory. It was a Mahomedan centre and heinous crimes were not infrequent. The nearest Magistrate's Court was at Alwaye, more than 10 miles away from Parur, and people had to go there to lodge complaints. During the rainy season, communication between Parur and Alwaye was completely cut off for at least two months. People therefore very often took the law into their own hands, thereby creating trouble for the general public. The presence of a First Class Magistrate was therefore a necessity. Again, Parur was the only taluk with a District Court but no Magistrate's Court. A First Class Magistrate's Court was in existence in the taluk for a period of 4 or 5 years but was abolished for some unknown reason. The member therefore pressed for the opening of a First Class Magistrate's Court at Parur. If that could not be done, he prayed, in the alternative, that the local Tahsildar be invested with First Class Magisterial powers.

DEWAN'S REPLY : Mr. K. R. Venkitesvara Aiyar, will it suit you if the First Class Magistrate's Court at Perumbavur is transferred to Alwaye?

MEMBER : There is the Periyar river and I submit that during flood season for at least two months it is practically difficult to cross it.

DEWAN : In olden days *valloms* used to serve. How often were you completely shut off last year?

MEMBER : Two or three times,

DEWAN : How many weeks each time?

MEMBER : Two to three weeks.

DEWAN : According to my information, you failed to get Anchal for two or three days.

MEMBER : In 1099,—

DEWAN : That was under abnormal conditions in 1099.

MEMBER : This is a frontier taluk.

DEWAN : You think that wrong-doers will run away to the other side?

However, I hope very shortly to issue orders to transfer the First Class Magistrate's Court at Perumbavur to Alwaye and that will make matters easier for you.

47. Licensing of Conveyancers.

MR. C. V. KUNJURAMAN (*Member, Nominated*) said that the same subject was first brought to the notice of the Government 10 years ago and on two other subsequent occasions but no action had yet been taken on the same. Besides the reasons then mentioned in support of his prayer for appointing qualified conveyancers, there was yet another reason for repeating the same at this session *viz.*, the numerous partitions effected as a result of the Nayar and Ezhava Regulations. As many as 33,750 partition deeds were registered in a single year and 5 additional Sub-Registrars' offices had to be newly opened. According to the figures in the *Administration Report*, the total value of property partitioned during the year 1101 was 3½ crores of rupees. This, the member said, was much below the real value inasmuch as the parties reduced the consideration amounts in the deeds with a view to evade payment of heavy stamp duty and registration fees. More than ten per cent. of the persons who